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Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872. NUMBER 178.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Geneva Arbitration.

Cause of the Interruption—Conciliatory Disposition of the American Representatives—Marriage of Miss Nilsson—Engagement of Spanish Troops with Carlists.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 27.—The recent interruption of the sittings of the Board of Arbitration occurred through the necessary re-examination of the English law on questions regarding construction of privateering vessels in British parts, and also investigation as to whether the British Admiralty used sufficient diligence in preventing these vessels from going to sea.

Of four cases advanced, England repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the Admiralty acted promptly, although the police hesitated to take proper steps to prevent her departure.

The court is also considering the question of allowing interest on the amounts awarded. It is stated that the board are unfavorable to such an allowance. It is regarded as probable that after a careful investigation of each case, the tribunal will fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by England at a gross sum.

Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm attitude in maintaining the claims of the United States. The conciliatory disposition universally manifested by the American representatives commands much admiration, as also does their assiduous labor in behalf of their cause.

JAPAN.

THE MIKADO ON A TOUR.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—The Mikado left Yeddo on the 28th ult., accompanied by eight war steamers, intending to visit several mines in Kiushu and other portions of the southern country, returning in forty days. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion. Much is expected from the result.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphic communication between Yeddo and Nagasri and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks.

THE MINT.

The Japanese mint is closed for extensive additions.

NEW RELIGION.

The Government has decided upon the promulgation of a new form of religion, upon careful consultation with the most noted exponents. All sects will be compelled to conform; therefore the new religion will be enlightened, simple, and adopted commonly. It is likely that it will meet with approval.

THE TEA CROP.

Tea is eagerly taken up at advanced rates. The quality is superior to last season. The shippers are unable to meet the requirements of shippers. Three sail vessels are under charter for San Francisco.

FRANCE.

DUC D'AUMALE.

PARIS, July 27.—It is reported that the Duc d' Aumale intends resigning from the Assembly.

LAND SLIDE ON RAILWAY.

The land slide yesterday on the railway near Mont Cenis obstructed the passage of the train. There was no loss of life, but the passengers were obliged to walk three miles to reach another train.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE DE GUISE.

PARIS, July 27.—The remains of the Duke de Guise were buried to day. Among those present at the funeral services were Hon. E. B. Washburne and General William F. Smith.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government contemplates a resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARRIAGE OF MISS NILSSON.

LONDON, July 27.—Christine Nilsson was married in Westminister Abbey to-day to M. Rouzeaud. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage, including many of the aristocracy and well-known artists. Among the persons present were Baron Brunnow, Russian Minister, R. C. Schenck, American Minister, Lady Peel and Mlle Titiens. Count de Sensborck, Secretary of the Swedish Legation, gave the bride away, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley.

PRESENTS TO MISS NILSSON.

LONDON, July 28.—Among the presents received by Miss Nilsson on her marriage amount to £12,000. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet.

SPAIN.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 27.—An official report is made to the Department of War, announcing the total defeat of Castello's band of Carlists, numbering one thousand men, in the north of Spain. Thirteen of the Carlists were killed and forty-five captured, ten of whom were wounded. The defeated insurgents carried fifty of their wounded with them. The defeat of another band of insurgents is also reported, with the loss of three men killed and many wounded.

NEW YORK.

The Belgian Murderer Still in Durance—A Minister Deposed for Adultery—Ryan to be Arrested—The Rebel Archives—Workingmen Brewing Trouble Again.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1872.

THE BELGIAN MURDERER.

Carl Vogt, the Belgian murderer, was refused release by Judge Pratt to-day, but can be bailed. The same Judge issued another warrant against him, with bail at thirty thousand dollars, at the suit of a daughter of Count Beaulin, to recover fifty thousand francs.

MINISTER DEPOSED.

The Buffalo Presbytery to-day deposed Rev. Mr. L. P. Thompson, who is charged with adultery at Jamestown, from the ministry, and indefinitely suspended him from communion.

Rev. Mr. Thompson was suspended some years ago for a similar offense in Cincinnati, and on the recommendation of his Buffalo brethren that he had heartily repented of his sin, he was reinstated.

COMMISSIONER CORR.

The doctors attending Commissioner Corr express their belief that he cannot live till morning. The coroner was notified to take an autemortem statement. Assemblyman Roche was released, the Justice deciding that he had no jurisdiction, as the assault took place in another county.

WALTER SCOTT MONUMENT.

The Walter Scott monument is not expected to arrive in time to be erected on August 15th, and the ceremonies will be postponed until November 30th.

SAILED.

M. Bellonet, late French Minister at Washington, sailed for Europe to-day in the steamer St. Laurent.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1872.

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

A letter is published from John T. Pickett, defending his sale of the late rebel documents to the Government, on the ground that they really of right belonged to the United States as residuary legatee of the defunct Confederacy. He says the abuse he is subjected to for their sale comes from speculating scalawags, he now will be unable to swindle the Government with bogus claims.

THE STABBING OF COMMISSIONER CORR.

It is now thought that Commissioner Corr was stabbed by another politician on the Albany boat last Monday night. He will survive, having lived through last night and to-day. His assailant, Roche, is still unarrested.

FUNERAL OF A VICTIM OF THE LATE FIRE.

The funerals of engineer McCarthy, killed by a falling wall at the burning of the Erie Car Works, was attended to-day by the Fire Department of Jersey City, all the city officials and a large concourse of citizens.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

It is estimated that over fifty thousand people left the city yesterday to spend Sunday in the country, and an equal number filled excursion boats and trains to the seashore and river resorts.

VIOLATING THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

It is stated that Ryan, who lately figured in the steamer Lilla Bank expedition to Cuba, is to be arrested on arriving here, on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

WORKINGMEN BREWING TROUBLE AGAIN.

A meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last evening to organize a local to those of the employers, who propose to return to the ten hour system.

THE YACHT RAMBLER.

The yacht Rambler, which won the Bennett Cup on Saturday, sailed yesterday afternoon for Boston, where she is owned.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on Monday for a trip to the Thousand Isles, where he will stay some three weeks.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

Among the passengers from Liverpool is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Arrangements have been made for a trotting match for $10,000, to take place in this city on August 13th, between the horses "Annie Walton" of Titusville, and "Bella Patterson," of Oil City.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The entries for the Buffalo Park August races closed to-night. Seventy-one horses were entered for the regular races and three for the pacing race. The aggregate of purses is $60,500. Notice of several entries by 28th not yet received, will be added. There are three purses of $10,000, for one of which Money, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are entered.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The base ball game to-day between the Athletics and Red Stockings was won by the former—score 9 to 1.

"IN PLEASURE'S TRAIN."

Life at the Summer Resorts.

SARATOGA, CAPE MAY AND LONG BRANCH.

Moonlight and Music, Flirtations and Follies.

THE HOPS, THE DRIVES, THE PROMENADES, THE SURF.

Pretty Pictures from the Quill Drivers at the Watering Places.

SARATOGA.

WHAT DO WE DO IN SARATOGA.

Well, this is the regular routine: We all get up at half-past eight and make a general stampede for Congress and Hathorn Springs, three glasses. Sentimental young fellows invite their lady friends a mile away over to the Geyser or down to the Empire.

At nine we all eat our brook trout and pig pork.

At ten we all sit on the front balcony. The old ladies gossip, talk pedigrees and incomes, and do fancy work. At this hour old batchelors present boquets and retire, while good young fellows go out and buy *bonbons* for the young ladies, or take them to drink iron water or see the Injuns. The fellows who have teams drive over to Glen Mitchel or out to the ten spring woods, while sentimental and spooney fellows traipse the young ladies down to the Congress Park, back over to the village grave yard, or up to see the beautiful squaw.

At 12 the balconies are cleared. All the young ladies are up stairs writing letters to New York sweethearts, reading novels or dressing for dinner. Colored boys now appear on the balconies with brooms, sweep off cigar stubs, broken fans, lost gloves and lost curls.

At 2 P. M. the big dining room opens. Darkies stand ready for 50 cent bribes for woodcock and soft shell crabs.

At 3 every body comes out on the baleony, the band plays, the fellows smoke, and the newsboys shout the New York morning papers. They sell more evening papers here than morning. People say the morning papers are so dry and stupid, that they are sick of buying their skim milk political trash.

From 3 to 5 we smoke, gossip, read the papers and gather in groups to abuse Jones and Harrison, and criticise new comers.

At 5:30 we all go out to drive. Those who don't go, sit by to criticise the turnouts, and then corner pretty girls over behind the piano.

The exclusive epicureans drive over to Meyer's Cedar Bluff Cottage, the regulars show their nobby clothes, eat fried potatoes, and stare at each other over at Moon's, and swell fellows with tandems and "tigers" take $400 Paris dresses around the lake or off on new and picturesque roads. Some of the sentimental fellows drop their "tigers" and go it alone after they get out of town.

At 7 these carriages get back, young ladies rush to their rooms to make evening toilets, and the fellows see their horses put out, punish a few mint julips, and rush in to supper beside pretty girls whose fathers are still driving over to Meyer's.

From 8 to 9 comes the swell balcony dress parade, when every young lady is expected to have a new dress and a new beau to help her show it off. Old bachelors with dog-carts now present bouquets and retire for the night.

At 9:00 Bernstein strikes up a Strauss waltz in the inn-room, the children scramble in first, and we all follow after. The ball-room now becomes a fairy scene—the fellows in swallow-tails (or should be) and the young ladies in low necks and court trains. Married men squeeze young ladies' hands in the grand chain, and wives reverse.

At 11 P. M. the band stops—the ball-room empties. Alfred Pease plays the "Eli Perkins Galop" on the piano, sentimental fellows spoon young Carendon ladies in retired balcony nooks, and generous fellows order champagne punches in the reception room, where they drop orange peel and lemon juice over three hundred dollar gas-light dresses and silk. Mammas scold.

At 12 (midnight) the grand parlors are empty —the young ladies are asleep, and wicked men start for John Morrissey's to smoke, gamble and eat a game supper. Kind old fathers now rest across verdant green sons. Mutual recognition, and swearing on the part of young men.

So ends a day at Saratoga—a day full of wisdom, health, pride, love, folly, dissipation and damaged dresses.

THE HOTELS.

Never, probably, in the history of this place have the differences between the various great hotels here been so strongly and clearly defined as during the present season. This has been a subject of current remark. The sporting, the gay class, and the political element patronize the large hotel—the Union. The wealth of the place nestles itself in the next stylish of hotels—the Congress, while the orthodoxy and the aristocracy of the place entrench themselves at the smallest, the coolest, and confessedly the cleanest of hotels—the Clarendon, the only hotel at Saratoga which can boast this season of a Leland table.

The new hotel—the Arlington, or as it is now styled, the Grand Central Hotel—was opened on Thursday evening. It is located between the Clarendon and the Union, opposite Congress Park, is five stories high, contains 650 rooms, and at present forty boarders, and is still unfinished.

A propos of hotels and hotel charges. It is a great mistake to imagine that visitors to Saratoga must necessarily spend a great deal of money. People can be and are as economical at Saratoga as any where else—sometimes, comparatively, more so. Thus, there is a personage known to the pioneering population at the Springs as

"THE BOOT-BLACK MAN."

because he is in the habit of blacking his own boots to save the trifling expense of paying for his "polish." He will haunt, for nothing, the offices of the Clarendon, and if the boot-black who has his chair there leaves it for a moment, he will at once rush for the necessary apparatus, give his boots a hasty and gratuitous "shine," and exit for the day. This same economical personage brushes his own clothes, carries his own valise, never rings for ice-water, but patronizes the "cobbler," runs all his own errands, has never been known to foe a waiter—consequently he lives cheaply, but is perhaps the most unpopular man in Saratoga.

THE LADY GAMBLERS.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of Saratoga life this season is the racing and betting mania, which seems to have taken possession alike of the male and female visitors at Saratoga. As mentioned in a previous letter in the *World*, the fair sex evince less interest in toilet and in terpsichore than has been their wont hitherto, and have transferred their worship to the goddess Chance. Ladies here bet gloves, or even money, at horse races, just as regularly, and more eagerly than the men; while in the intervals of horse they devote themselves to cards. It is currently rumored, though we are not able to vouch for it, that one of the leading hotels here has an apartment, elegantly fitted up, which is used exclusively as the ladies' club or card parlor; and one thing is certain, ladies do play cards here, and play them for money, and do not hesitate to allude to the fact, just as openly and, for aught we know, as innocently as they confess to reading the daily papers.

INDEPENDENT BELLES.

Among our concluding "miscellaneous items" we would include "mere mention" of the fact which may interest the ladies, that the belle of the Clarendon dresses her own hair, while one of the belles at the Congress "fits" and cuts her own dresses; and lastly, we would close our letter with the statement, for which every reputable resident and visitor at the Springs will vouch, that, despite the extraordinary interest taken in horse-racing and the prominence given to "betting" and kindred pursuits, Saratoga has never been so orderly or truly moral as at date.

LONG BRANCH.

THIS IS THE JOLLIEST OF ALL THE WATERING PLACES.

Fabulous stories are afloat concerning the number of guests at each hotel, and one wonders after hearing them, where all the new arrivals are put, yet they are stowed away somewhere, and still they come, drawn hither by reports of the crowded state of the town, rather than kept away by them. It is rumored that the Ocean House had one day during last week, 1,500 guests; the West End, 1,200; the Mansion 600; and the others an average of 400 apiece. And yet by far the larger number are not at the hotels, but in cottages, the most charming little affairs in the world, and much more worthy most of them, of the more pretentious title of villas, but then you know it is "the thing" at Long Branch to have a cottage, and "cottage" it is to the end of the chapter, no matter how magnificent a structure it may be that is so denominated. The cottage life is altogether the pleasantest, for while much less demand is made upon one's time than in hotel life, and, consequently, the cottagers are much more masters and mistresses of their own positions, yet they have access to all the gayeties at the hotels, and they can be quiet or gay as may best suit their purpose. A new order of things has been instituted here this season, and

STRICT ETIQUETTE IS QUITE THE FASHION.

Questionable folks of either sex are not tolerated for a moment, and if any venture here, the cold shoulder is given as soon as they are found out, and they are obliged to beat a hasty retreat, and find some other field for display. A great deal has been said in other seasons about the promiscuity of the visitors, and now every one has to bring a character before he can be received. Hotel proprietors and clerks put new arrivals through a regular catechism, making them repeat the Ten Commandments and swear that they never have broken any, or if they have, that they have never been found out. This examination is very rigorous, and those successfully passing it are allowed to stay, while those who blunder or stumble in the least are politely informed that there is no room for them, and they are compelled, however reluctantly, to take passage back to New York, or wherever else they may have come from. This makes the people who stay feel eminently respectable, and there is a hope that the Branch may one day equal Newport in the "select" propriety of its visitors. Even the racing is to be done in the most orthodox manner, and no rude or ill-bred persons are to be allowed on the course. A catechism for the races, similar to the one used at the hotels, is projected, and will probably be finished before August comes. Somebody or other behaved very badly at the last races, and there was a deal of trouble and confusion arising from it, so that a general reform has been decided upon as necessary.

AMUSEMENTS AT THE "BRANCH."

For amusements there are the usual watering-place entertainments, bathing in the morning, driving in the afternoon and hops at the different hotels in the evening. There is very little dancing at these "hops," most of it being done by the children, except now and then some venturous couple rush wildly through a waltz or polop, then retire to the piazza for a flirtation. Ah! these piazzas; they are the most comfortable places after all. There every one sits, while the music from the parlors comes floating out to them, and while papas talk business and politics, and mammas discuss household questions or indulge in a good feminine dish of gossip, the sons and the daughters are sitting in the shadows in the many corners of the piazzas, or walking up and down absorbed in one another, or strolling quietly over the bluffs, where, watching the moonlight as it dances over the water, and listening to the tide as it rolls dreamily on the beach, they whisper sweet nothings to each other, that are of vastly more importance to the two most nearly interested than the choicest bits of wisdom that the veriest Solon ever spoke. This conversation is very much after this sort: He says, touching the little white hand that lies in such a tempting way on his white flannel coat sleeve—

"I'm so glad I came down here."

She responds, with eyes looking somewhere over the water, "I'm so glad you're glad."

And he, with another touch a little more emphatic and head bent down to her's, says very wisely, "I'm so glad you're glad I'm glad."

Perhaps this conversation isn't interesting, but you just ask the two persons most concerned, and if you are not satisfied with their reply and more still inclined to be skeptical, why just try it yourself; only be sure that it is moonlight; the moon has a good deal to do with the success of the experiment.

LADIES ON THE AVENUE.

The chief feature of the avenue this year is the number of phaetons with lady drivers. Some of the very prettiest turnouts are driven by ladies. Among the most noticeable of these is a phaeton, drawn by a handsome pair, driven by Miss Sarah Scheider, of the Arlington House. Miss Nellie Murphy is a very accomplished whip, and drives a thoroughbred and phaeton. Miss Howell has a very pretty sorrel horse, with basket phaeton, and the other ladies most distinguished are Miss Lasby, Miss Sharp, Miss Morris, Miss DeWitt and Miss Remington. The avenue is very lively after four o'clock, the toilettes displayed by the ladies are remarkable for their extreme jauntiness and prettiness. Light airy costumes are most in order, and silk muslin or grenadine worn over silk petticoats are the most stylish. Muslins and cambrics suffer too severely from the sea air to be worn, but these silk materials defy dampness. The hats are worn quite high, showing the fringe of hair on the forehead that takes the place of crimps, for frizzes won't stay in in this atmosphere, and the "sad sea waves" are at mortal enmity with artificial curls, and you know when one can do as she will in the matter of crimps, she can only do as she must. So crimps are not in fashion at the Branch.

CAPE MAY.

The advantage of low fares and rapid transit has done more for this place this season than the most hopeful could have anticipated. There are to-day more persons here than ever has been there ever has been before at one time; and the life and animation in and around the hotels, last night and to-day, is unprecedented. It is usual towards sundown for the waiters to sprinkle and sweep out the hall of the hotels; last night, (Friday) this was an impossibility, as even after the hands on the clock dial indicated one and a-half, the buzz was continuous, and the active talkers were doing the best to keep up the excitement all night, notwithstanding the colored boys were dusting their heels in their efforts to clean up.

At the Stockton a hop was given, but the hall was unpleasantly crowded. The jam extended around the entire piazza, and from thence out to and far up Firtation Walk. As the moon rose from its ocean bed,

GLISTENING THE BILLOWS WITH A SILVER HUE,

and lighting up the entire beach, the fact was disclosed that hundreds, tempted by the balmy breeze, had deserted the board walk, and were strolling by the ocean's edge, as was the fashion years ago, presenting a scene which has never been surpassed here or elsewhere. Hops were also given at the Columbia, Ocean House and Congress Hall. At the latter house Mark Hasler was manager-in-chief. The famous quartette of the Emperor Wilhelm in part furnished the music, and, to the astonishment of all participants, were observed to join in a merry sanie, which had a magical effect on every one present, who joined in the smile without knowing why or wherefore. This was a peculiar smile, being produced in detail: it originated between the left eye of the one occupying the left foremost position on the stand, extending to a dimple above the chin, there to cease only to be taken up by his nearest partner, who suffered it to play around his pretty face but an instant, ere putting it out effectually, although, for an instant, it was in danger of going the way of the "social smiles." The third in hand caught it on the left eye of the one occupying the right

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MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

Bonds at Frankfort 96.

Petroleum at Antwerp 46½f.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 114@114¼.

The name of W. J. Colgrove has been placed on the electoral ticket for this State, as the elector of the Fifteenth Congressional district, by the Republican State Committee.

Colonel Wm. B. Mann made an earnest address before the Republican State Committee, in which he predicted, as the result of his calm and deliberate judgment, that the Republican State ticket would leave Philadelphia with fifteen thousand majority at the October election.

The Philadelphia *Press* warmly endorses the nominations made by the Republican Committee at Harrisburg, on Thursday, to supply vacancies on the State ticket. It says Mr. Schofield "is one of the ablest and most eloquent of Pennsylvania champions upon the floor of the House," and that General Albright "is equally able and is immensely popular in his region," and that "both are original Republicans, and men of the highest integrity."

G. S. Woodson, Esq., the accomplished and energetic organizer of the colored Republicans voters, reports to us that thus far there have been enrolled on the books for Grant and Wilson 1,183 colored men who will cast their votes solid for that ticket. The work of organization yet goes bravely forward, and if all do their duty as well as our newly enfranchised fellow citizens, there can be but little fear of our county rolling up its customary heavy majority for the party of progress.

An intelligent observer, who has just returned to New Orleans from an extensive tour throughout Mississippi, has informed the *National Republican* of that city, that the State is overwhelmingly for Grant, and the Republicans are daily receiving accessions from the Democratic party since the Baltimore Convention. As between Grant and Greeley, those who served in the Confederate army and carried their muskets faithfully to the end, are for Grant, if for no other reason than that they respect the soldier who met them on the field of battle.

The straight-out, anti-Greeley, red-hot Democracy will shortly hold a convention in Louisville, and will nominate a thoroughly sound Democratic ticket. There is much strength in the movement, and we are told by a prominent political opponent of this city, that business is meant. If they can succeed in defeating Greeley they will have accomplished the purpose for which they will organize. The Davis Labor Reformers will go with them solid. These outside movements strengthen Grant very much, and weaken the hopes of Mr. Greeley.

There has been a great deal of talk and writing about the destruction of American forests, and in some of the western States inducements are held out by the States and agricultural societies, to those who plant trees on the prairies. California has shown good sense and good taste in treating the question, by the appointment of a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of $15,000 a year, whose sole duty is to attend to the planting of forest trees all over the State. No better improvement than this could be conceived and executed, and it gives a hope for other and older States that are becoming pitifully bare.

A new railroad—the National line—between New York and Philadelphia, is now a fixed fact, the contracts for its construction having already been awarded. It will start from Jersey City, and run westward to Newark, thence to Boundbrook, and through the counties of Somerset and Mercer to Yardleysville, in Bucks county, and thence to West Philadelphia. The time by the new route, between the two cities will be two hours, and the fare $2. The road and its equipment will cost almost $6,000,000. The same company, under another name, intend to construct a railroad through the northern part of Chester county, connecting with the Baltimore Central at Hancock, Maryland.

The United States take considerable more than one-half the railway iron exported by England to foreign countries. Russia and British India are the next best customers. The total exports from Great Britain for the first six months of this year amounted to 448,042 tons, a considerable falling off from the corresponding periods of 1870 and 1871. The quantity sent to the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1872, amounted to 259,011 tons, against 255,784 in 1871, and 197,945 tons in 1870. Although the aggregate exportation decreases, yet there is a steady increase in the amount taken by the United States. During the six months ending June 30, 1872, the exports of pig iron from Great Britain to the United States amounted to 119,178 tons, against 92,669 tons during the corresponding period in 1871, and 54,564 tons in 1870.

Illinois is to try the experiment of cumulative voting in the election of members of the State Legislature this fall. The minority of the State will be sure hereafter of representation, and in certain contingencies may actually obtain majorities. Northern Illinois is very strongly Republican and Southern Illinois strongly Democratic, so that the minority in those sections have heretofore had very little voice in law making. The new rule will change this and give parties a proportionate representation. If the experiment is successful, and produces the results claimed, other States may adopt it. We do not believe, however, it will abolish the caucus or primary election system, but will rather intensify their evils, as the caucuses will have the power to name candidates certain, under the cumulative scheme, to be elected by either a majority or minority of the voters.

The East River Bridge, to connect New York and Brooklyn, according to the engineer's original estimates given in 1867, was to cost seven millions of dollars. It appears that the actual expenditure up to May, 1872, amounted to $2,759,154, while the work done should, according to the original estimates, have cost only $1,412,260. The expenditure has, therefore, exceeded the estimates by ninety-five per cent. At this ratee the bridge when completed will cost $13,650,000. The cause of the excess is, however, attributed to the fact that many large items were omitted from the original estimates. The present chief engineer, according to a revised estimate made recently, states that the entire cost of the bridge will amount to $9,500,000. The towers and their foundations will cost over three and a half millions of dollars, and the superstructure three and a quarter millions.

Japan opened its first railway the other day, and in many ways seems determined to avail itself of the practical advances made by other nations. Differing from the Chinese, the rulers of Japan now seek the most intimate intercourse with all civilized countries, and hundreds of young men, the pick of the nobility and inferior classes, have been sent to the United States and Europe to be educated. The Mayor of the city of Yeddo was in San Francisco on Thursday last, and telegraphed his official compliments to the Mayor of New York. Mr. K. Yuri is the name of the functionary, and he received in reply a glowing telegram from Mayor Hall, speaking of Yeddo as "our valued neighbor and esteemed civic friend." Japan will soon be embraced in the electric girdle that circles the globe, and we will have daily reports of the tea market. American influence predominates in that country, and every advance made by the Japanese is a substantial gain to our interests, political as well as commercial.

It is about time that Republican journalists should cease fighting Horace Greeley with codfish balls in the shape of fun about his farming knowledge, etc. He is too strong a candidate to be fought with Quaker guns; too weak to withstand a cannonade of solid shot. He is in the field as the choice of a desperate combination of disappointed politicians who, if possible, would turn heaven and earth to secure his success—not that they love him, but because they themselves want at least a slim opportunity to get into place and office during the coming four years. Greeley can best be fought on his record. It abounds in gross inconsistencies, and is illustrated throughout the entire volume with glaring caricatures on the old philosopher's wisdom, prudence and judgment. The present campaign is a most important and significant one and should be conducted with much care and dignity. The people must be taught how deeply are involved their interests in it, and how the welfare of the whole nation depends on the final result. The hour for fun and comedy has passed. Let solid argument now ensue and our cause cannot fail.

The "Old Catholics" of Germany, as the followers of the celebrated Doctor Dollinger style themselves, are to hold a conference at Cologne in September, to which Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland, and the Bishops of Lincoln and Ely, of England, have been invited as representatives of the American Episcopal Church and the Anglican Church. The "old Catholic" party embraces a large and influential portion of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of Germany, who reject the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility. The fact that these "Old Catholics" have invited to their conference Bishops of the Anglican Church and a representative of the American Episcopal Church, shows that they do not regard these branches of the Church as schismatic because of their rejection of the jurisdiction of the Pope, and that they recognize the validity of the ministry of the Anglican Church, and of its daughter, the American Episcopal Church. The approaching conference is anxiously looked for, and its action will undoubtedly bear a certain relation to the anti-Papal movements of the governments of Germany and Italy.

We find by telegraph on Saturday morning, a letter from Gen. Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, addressed to Carl Schurz, attempting to bolster up the statement of the latter that he had been profered the disposition of federal patronage if he would support the San Domingo annexation project. This was undoubtedly one of Pleasanton's confidence games, for which he was dismissed from office by General Grant. It will be recalled by the country, that while Commissioner he distinguished himself by trying to establish the independence of the Internal Revenue Bureau from the Treasury Department. He represented that it was with the consent and wish of the President that he was opposing Mr. Boutwell before Congress in respect to the repeal of the income tax, but it was afterward decided pretty emphatically that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility. If he made the statements and promises alleged by Mr. Schurz, there can be no doubt they were as unauthorized as his declarations that he opposed Boutwell's financial policy because requested to do so by the President. The cases are very much alike, and show Pleasanton's faculty for trading on stolen capital.

The impeachment trial of Judge Barnard, of New York city, before the State Senate and Court of Appeals, sitting as a Court of Impeachment at Albany, will probably be concluded next week. The probabilities of Barnard's conviction are very strong; at least we judge so from the character of the evidence so far presented by the managers. His course in the Erie Railroad litigations has been shown of the most extraordinary character, and the suspicion of corruption is confirmed by the fact that while he was aiding the Erie ring he was the recipient of valuable presents from Gould and Fisk. The defence made a strong fight against the admission of evidence showing Barnard's acts prior to his last election, claiming his indorsement by the people was to be regarded as an approval of his official conduct up to the time of the election, and removed it from the jurisdiction of the impeaching court. This was overruled. One of the charges against Barnard is vulgar language and improper and undignified behavior on the bench. A specification under this charge is that Barnard one day rose from the bench, before a full attendance of members of the bar, and deliberately proceeded to scratch himself, remarking, "I am going to scratch, gentlemen; I suppose that will be in the 101st article of impeachment." This seems a rather trivial cause of action, and the court thought so too, for it directed fifteen specifications of this character to be stricken from the charge. It is, therefore, clear that a judge has a right to scratch himself before the entire fraternity of legal gentlemen without impeachment. The independence of the judiciary in this respect is to be maintained. This scratching business was the first victory gained by Barnard's counsel since the trial commenced, although they have steadily objected to almost every bit of testimony offered. Following this the managers got in evidence that the Erie people had made Barnard a present of a costly set of dining room furniture. This goes to the gist of the charges, and redeemed the prosecution from the ridicule of the Scotchman's luxury.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolinians have grown at a wonderful rate, in political stature and importance, since the present canvass commenced in that State. Both sides believe and preach that it will decide the Presidential canvass in advance, and that either Grant or Greeley will be doomed on the first of August. We suspect people generally will not be inclined to accept this judgment, no matter how the State goes. The weight of testimony is that the State will vote Republican by a small majority, and we believe it will; such a result would make the work of the canvass lighter: but if the Democrats should succeed we have no idea the Republicans any where will accept the decision as conclusive of the result in November. Nor if the Republicans win will the Greeleyites abandon the field; but the loss of the State will be more discouraging to them than to General Grant's friends, for they have claimed from the start every Southern State except South Carolina. To be beaten at the outset in their most confident calculations would be a sore blow. A correspondent who interviewed Senator Pool at Raleigh last week, gives the following as the view of that well informed politician:

"What do you think, Senator, will be the result?"

"Why, sir, we are going to win a telling victory. I think our majority will be from five to seven thousand."

I told him the Democrats were quite sanguine.

"Yes," said the Senator, "it's natural for a Democrat to be sanguine, but I have better means of anticipating the result than they. Neither of the committees have the means of ascertaining the popular sentiment that I have. I am acquainted with the leading Republicans of every county in the State, and from them I have the names of two trusty workingmen in each civil district. These, in turn, furnish me the names of six or eight of their neighbors, who are all right, so I know just where to send letters and documents to be effective. In return, they keep me fully posted as to the sentiment in each district, so I know just what is going on in each locality. Our party tacger was in such fine working condition as how, and never so determined on victory. We will carry the State, and, in the face of the violent opposition we are having, the victory will fix things for November. We are going to elect Grant right here in North Carolina."

DECLINATION OF GEN. WHITE.

At the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Harrisburg, the following letter from General Harry White, declining the nomination for Congressman at large, was read and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the Committee:

HARRISBURG, July 25, 1872.

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman Republican State Committee: Without any previous knowledge or solicitation, the last Republican State Convention nominated me as one of the candidates for Congress at large. I value highly this voluntary and generous compliment. I should esteem it a distinguished honor and privilege to be one of the advocates of the manifold interests of our State at large, in the great popular court of the nation. The same Convention, however, with equal generosity, nominated me as one of the delegates at large to the proposed Convention to reform our State Constitution. While the duties of these positions do not conflict—those of the one ending in all propability, before those of the other begin, yet I prefer to decline one of these nominations so cheerfully given, and allow the selection, in my stead, of one of the many suitable and competent Republicans in our great Commonwealth.

It is quite proper then for me to remark here, that for some years past, as a member of our Senate, I have advocated the calling of a convention, and having at the last session of the Legislature, had the honor to be chairman of the Senate Committee on the Constitutional Reform, gave special interest to the passage of the act authorizing the proposed convention. In view of these facts, I feel I could possibly render more efficient public service to my native and much loved Commonwealth as a member of the Constitutional Convention than as a Congressman at large. Allow me, then, through you, to tender to our State Committee my declination of the nomination as Congressman at large.

Let me here assure you of my earnest hope for the success of our State and national tickets, and if any effort of mine can aid their triumph, they are at your command during the campaign.

Very Truly,
HARRY WHITE.

THE SEPTEMBER GATHERING.

Responses still pour in to the Executive Committee at New York, having direction of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion in Pittsburgh in September. Major Henry O'Conner, late Attorney General of Iowa, says the call meets with a hearty response from every soldier in his State, and then adds:

"I believe that at least 100,000 men from the old army and navy will be at Pittsburgh on that day, all animated by a common purpose to manifest their love for the old flag, and to do honor to the man under whose lead that flag was never lowered. General Grant's character needs no defense, either as a soldier or civilian, General or Magistrate; but in the personal and coarse abuse which has been recently heaped upon him by rebels, copperheads, and soreheads, every soldier feels that he is himself insulted, and that, too, because he was a soldier."

A general response is also published, signed by representative veterans from fifteen different States, which concludes with the annexed eloquent appeal:

"Let us urge our comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with us, and face to face with the supporters of Mr. Greeley on many a well-fought field and in many a perilous hour, to follow faithfully still the lead of the skilful commander who then led with us long and patiently for the hour of triumph. His loyalty has been proved; his wisdom and his prudence have been tried, not only in the shock of war, but in the reign of peace. Courageous and firm—fearing not to assume responsibility in critical military situations—he has shown the same good qualities in our international controversies. Honest and conscientious himself, he has selected those of his subordinates as are charged with the collection of the revenue, and the disbursement of the public money, with such strict regard to their character, as to largely increase the public revenue, while it is so paid out that comparatively little of it sticks by the way. Through wise precautions and great circumspection he has secured the speedy detection of dishonest public servants, and, in most cases, has recovered the misappropriated funds. He has so managed the national finances that our burden of taxation has been materially lightened, and the public debt greatly reduced. In short, Gen. Grant has given full and perfect satisfaction to all persons in the land excepting soured Republicans and such of the Democrats as were not in the rebel army—all the rest were satisfied by him at Appomattox Court-house."

The probabilities are that the Convention will be one of the largest ever convened in the United States, and that it will embrace a like proportion of the patriotism of the Union. Our local committees have a great work before them in the way of preparation, but it is one that will be a labor of love to them.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

No great interest of the country has been in a more languishing condition during the past several years than that of petroleum refining. At the first flush of the oil developments or discoveries, an immense amount of capital was invested in refineries, especially in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, but no satisfactory returns were ever realized. Frequent attempts have been made to resurrect the business and to bring it to a paying basis by either controlling the production of crude oil or by cutting down the number of refineries and making the exportation of the raw material abroad unprofitable to producers. The South Improvement Company endeavored to get hold of the entire production in order to afford American refiners opportunity to handle it and enhance the cost at Antwerp and other European cities. Owing to the opposition of the producers, who could and would not see any good likely to come out of the great combination, the Company for the time being failed, although the idea of self protection was not abandoned by the projectors. The leading refiners of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and the Eastern cities have been laboring to project some plan upon which a thorough organization could be effected. Some three weeks since a protracted consultation was held at Long Branch, and since that time meetings have been held in the more important refining districts. The preliminaries were finally arranged so satisfactorily that a meeting was called, to be held at Cleveland, for the permanent organization of the Company. The meeting commenced on Thursday, and it was expected that several days would be necessary to complete the work. The present movement embraces, as we are informed, the entire refining interests of the country, who combine as a joint stock company. The intention is to take all the oil produced, and to distribute it in the various sections in a fair proportion to the refining capacity of the district. For instance, Pittsburgh's share would be about twenty-five per cent. of the production, Cleveland's something over that amount, and the remaining production would be distributed among the refineries in the oil regions, Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere. The company propose guaranteeing to producers a certain price per barrel for crude, and the producers' association accept this. It is claimed that the entire business can be placed on a profitable basis for all parties, as the exportation of crude to European refineries can be decreased, and the entire profits of refining secured to this country where it properly belongs. There will be but one buyer of oil for the company, and in this way the business can be systematized. The company is organized entirely independent of the railway companies, and the objectionable features of the South Improvement Company, it is claimed, have been removed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans are making strong Congressional nominations in Ohio, and this is one of the best of ways to strengthen the party for the contests in October and November. In the third district on Thursday, J. Q. Smith, at present a member of the State Senate, was nominated. He is a man of fine practical ability. This is General Schenck's old district. Lew Campbell at present represents it.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, in an article on the Presidential campaign, says that "wherever else Mr. Greeley may have been born in other days, wherever he may be today in his inner consciousness, he is practically with the political enemies of the black man's liberty."

Ex-Governor Curtin's Philadelphia friends are preparing to give him a reception on his return from Russia next month. The ex-Governor's politics are said to be so mixed his best friends can't define them, but Aleck McClure says he has "fixed" him, whatever that means.

If the disbaled rebel common soldiers are to receive large pensions out of the United States Treasury when Horace Greeley is elected President, the Boston *Transcript* fears that extra demands may be made in behalf of Jeff. Davis. Not wholly, it is to be feared, without ground for its apprehensions, it inquires: "On what salary shall Mr. Jefferson Davis retire from the public view as an object of charity? He is certainly as thoroughly disabled as any rebel, if the uniform in which he was surrendered was not the most martial."

A Democratic paper in Ohio, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, declares that "there is no man in the country who is better posted as to the capacity and honesty of our public men than Mr. Greeley." Just so a certain pilot, when anxiously asked by the Captain of the vessel he claimed to be able to take safely into port, if he knew the rocks in the dangerous river, promptly answered that he knew them all. Just then the vessel struck heavily upon one, and as the enraged Captain turned upon the pilot to demand explanation, he exclaimed quickly, "that's one of them."

The vote in the Republican State Committee, on the nomination of Congressman at large, was as follows, each member voting for two candidates:

Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny	18
Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Cambria	5
Gen. Charles Albright, of Carbon	58
Hon. H. S. Eckert, of Berks	8
Capt. Charles M. Tower, of Schuylkill	20
Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren	45
Hon. George Lewis, of Bucks	2

Before the vote was announced, the gentlemen who had voted for the Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Cambria, withdrew their votes and changed them to theHon. Glenni W. Scofield, who therefore received 50 votes.

Gen. Sam Cary, of Ohio, is stumping North Carolina for the Greeleyites. He is the greatest demagogue in the land, but undeniably gifted with gab. The annexed card is published, signed by a dozen negroes bearing on Gen. Sam's missionary labors in the old North State:

"A Card.—We, whose names are subscribed to this card, a portion of the colored voters of Salisbury, North Carolina, do certify that on Sunday, the 14th., General Cary, of Ohio, now making Democratic speeches in this part of North Carolina, interviewed us and desired us to vote for Greeley. We told him that we were not disposed to change our votes—that Grant made a good President and we were willing to support him again.

"General Cary then said we should vote for Greeley, as Mr. Greeley was in favor of white and colored children going to the same schools—and that he was equally in favor of abolishing all distinctions between the colored and white races in public travel and places of entertainment."

Judge Clerke, of New York, a prominent Democrat, has resigned from the Tammany Hall General Committee, because he can't stand Greeley. Here is a sentence of two that cut to the quick:

"I deny that Greeley is truly the candidate of the Democracy, but he is the candidate of the leeches, who, with the hope of renewed power and plunder, have contrived, for the time, to get control over it. It is a most unholy alliance, a most anomalous coalition, which will end in disaster to every honest man who has any hand or part in it. Convinced that the ascendancy of Democratic principles is essential to the perpetuinty of our institutions and the permanent prosperity of the land, I cannot vote for Horace Greeley, and cannot remain a member of an organization which supports him. The toll of the bell proclaiming his election would sound to my ears as the knell proclaiming the extinction of all that has ever been politically dear to me.

"Instead of manfully standing up for the ascendancy of Jeffersonian principles, Tammany Hall and the Baltimore Convention, setting up a spurious Democracy, and led astray by delusive notions of expediency, have basely and insanely sold their inheritance for a consideration, which they ought to have spurned from them with indignation."

The feeling in commercial circles every where is admitted to be strongly opposed to Greeley. An illustration of the fact is given by the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard*, which says:

"Lately, nine gentlemen, each of whom are worth at least a million dollars, and four of whom were Democrats, were collected together on railroad business at a certain place, and the question of the coming election being broached, all declared for Grant, on the ground that in the event of his election, business men could calculate with some degree of certainty upon what financial course to expect on the part of the Government, and the prosperous condition of the past four years would be continued, but were Mr. Greeley elected his uncertain and whimsical financial views, his tendency to fly off on any ism or notion that once possessed him and his strong-headedness, when once set in any direction, would throw business into confusion and materially damage the great financial interest of the country. 'We cannot afford,' said these gentlemen, 'at present to make a change, and it is for the interest of the great industries of the country that there should be no such change as the one proposed.'"

Editors Gazette: Those fits of nervous prostration spoken of in the *Leader* of the 25th, that overtook B. Gratz Brown at the east, occur very frequently in Missouri with him, often unfitting him for business for several days together, weak in the knees, his head so unsteady that it is very hard for him to maintain a steady upright, position. The people of Missouri know very well what causes this nervous prostration and unfits Governor Brown so often for a prompt discharge of his official duties. I have no doubt he had one of those fits of nervous prostration very soon after his great speech at Yale College, for no man would make such remarks as he did at that time unless his brain was deranged by some stimulant that would produce nervous prostration. Having a personal acquaintance with him and seeing him often troubled with nervous prostration, we are led to believe that these attacks would be less frequent if he would abandon the cause. B.

Buffalo Leather.

The gentle buffalo that roameth over the boundless prairie off the far West has become the delicious prey of the farmer instead of the prey of buzzards. Less than a year ago a few enterprising gentlemen conceived the idea that the buffalo hides might be tanned for leather. They went West and procured a large quantity, sent them to Baltimore to have their exact value determined, but either from want of knowledge or a lack of proper materials, the hides could not be made pliable, and therefore they were of no use. Several bales of these hides were then sent to England, where they were quickly taken up and rendered soft and pliable. When tanned, they are split and used for carriage tops or for patent leather, at a very small profit, however. But still the killing of buffaloes goes on, and it will take but a few years to sweep the herds out of existence.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

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FOR GOVERNOR:
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SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENN W. SCOFIELD, Pa. Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN HARTSHORN, Schuylkill;
H. S. MALLISTER, County;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Mercer;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
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DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
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CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
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CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
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Library Hall Buildings,
Semple's Dry Good House,
Allegheny County Court House.
Second Ward School Building.

With Numerous Private Buildings.

An ordinance—Authorizing the Grading of Pine alley, from Evans alley to Railroad.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the Grading of Pine alley as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

Sec. 2. That for defraying the cost and expenses of the same, there is hereby levied a special assessment, and assessment to be made and collected, as provided by the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny," approved April 1st, 1870.

Sec. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 11th day of June, A. D. 1872.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.
jy26

Arthur Kirk,

AGENT FOR

Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.

All kinds of FUSE constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled at

No. 19 SEVENTH STREET (late Irwin),
au16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

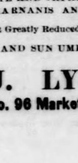
ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.

A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.

360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot.
my3:s6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.

The best and cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax. This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for sample. All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest.
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County, School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 60 and interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Large policies executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy20-y29

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN ..... $ 500,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL 1,000,000

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
Augt. Behrle, Jr.,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JOHN H. WYLIE, WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

Local money matters continue without alteration. The banks are fully able to meet all the demands made upon them by patrons, and the street has to furnish what funds are needed by outsiders. The premium on gold is still 114¼.

In local stocks there is nothing doing worthy of report. In real estate the activity already noticed still continues.

The New York Bank statement, which on the whole is unfavorable, we append:

Loans, Decrease	$2,077,600
Specie, Decrease	1,073,100
Deposits, Decrease	3,448,600
Legal Tender, Increase	8,363,000
Circulation, Decrease	26,000
Gold	114⅜

The Chicago *Tribune* in referring to the excitement in the pork market says: "Provisions were again strong but quiet. The conviction is growing that the parties who control the bulk of the pork now here will succeed in forcing up the price to $18.00 or $20.00 by the close of this month, though it is quite as likely we shall fail in this as that we succeed. The result will be gain by it, as there is little doubt that nearly, if not quite, all of the shorts will be filled from outside sources. It is significant that a couple of gentlemen formerly connected with the pork corner in Cincinnati were in our city to-day. The object of there visit is not known outside; but they were closeted for some time with the parties who came running our corner, and it was shrewdly suspected that they came to arrange for unloading, unless sufficient *endorsements* were offered them to keep it at home. The situation is really a critical one, as the Cincinnati corner ends with this month, while the Chicago corner extends into August. Hence there will be no (speculative) use for pork in Cincinnati at the very time that the chief interest here will want it the most. But this fact did not prevent a further advance of 25@50c per brl in pork to-day, though there were parties wicked enough to say that the bidding was all done by agents of the longs."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.	
Bonds—1881	117¾	117¾
5-20s—1862	115½	115½
" 1864	116¼	116¼
" 1865	116¼	116¼
" 1865 new	115¾	115¾
" 1867	115¾	115¾
" 1868	115	115
10-40s	114⅞	114⅞
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gold	114½	114½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98⅝	98⅝
Erie	32⅜	32⅜
Harlem	117	117
Fort Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago & N. W	76¾	76¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul Common	76¾	76¾
Do Preferred	73¾	73¾
Wabash	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	58	58
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	163¾	163¾
West Union Telegraph	79¾	79¾
Adams Express	87¾	87¾
U. S. Express	55	55
Wells, Fargo	88	88
Penna. Central	80½	80½
Penn'a. Allotments	59¾	59¾
Reading R. R	88¾	88¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126¾	126¾
Lehigh Navigation	59¾	59¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	36¾	36¾
Central Transportation	49	49
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	81	81
Pittsburgh City 5's	74¾	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 3's	89¾	89¾
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾	27¾

NEW YORK, July 27, 1872.

Gold quiet at 114¾ to 114⅝. Loans 1 and 2 for carrying. Clearings $45,000,000. Treasury disbursements $124,000, of which $80,000 was in redemption of five-twenty bonds. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull, steady and unchanged. Stocks dull and without any feature. Pacific Mail weak, and off ¾. Money easy at 2 to 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of 1881 coupons, 117¾; 5-20's of '62, 115¾; do. '64, 115¾; do. '65, 116¼@116⅝; do. '65 new, 114¾; do '67, 115¾@115⅝; do. 68 coupons, 115@115¼; 10-40's, 111⅝; do coupons, 112⅜; currency 6's, 114⅜; new five per cents, 113⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 79¾; Adams Express, 87¾; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 88; United States do, 88⅜; Pacific Mail, 76¾; New York Central, 98⅜; Erie, 32⅜; Harlem, 117; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Union Pacific, 57¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 76½; do preferred, 86¼; Rock Island, 112¾; St. Paul 76¾; do preferred, 73½; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

John Moorhead	1	Nimick & Co	1
Lucy Furnace	3	Nimick & Co	2
Caughey & H	4		
Total			11

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Meredith T & Co	1	Jno. A. Caughey	1
Reese G. & Co	2	Caughey & H	6
J. W. Porter	1	Jones & L	7
Wilson G & Co	2	Loomis & Co	1
Nimick & Co	3		
Total			24

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Malin & B	1	J. W. Porter	8
J. Moorhead	4	Dilworth P & Co	4
J. Reamer	2		
Total			19

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour firm; superfine $5.00@5.50. Wheat—market favors buyers; new red, $1.60@1.65; old, $1.80. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 61@62c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Petroleum—refined, 21¾@22c; crude, 16¼c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

ASHES—Little or nothing doing in Soda Ash. Pots unchanged at 10. Pearls quoted at 11.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $11.

APPLES—In good supply; and prices weak and irregular, ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 per bbl according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two one-half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Dull; 5 to 8 cts per lb.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and the market is easier though prices are without quotable change; 17 to 18 cts. for prime and 20 for choice—in small packages.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, and steady at 10@10½c for Dairy; 12@12½c for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; we can report at consignment or load sale at 19½@20c; 23c cash additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; Louisville, $2.25@2.75; Akron, $2.50@2.75; Calcined Plaster, $4.50. Land Plaster, $2.75@3.00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

COUNTRY BACON—Sales of clear sides at 6 to 6½. Country Lard steady at 8 to 8½.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull and there is so little doing that there are no established quotations.

EGGS—The receipts for some days past have been comparatively light and we can report a steady demand, and fair sales at 15a16c.

FLOUR—Is reported steady in New York; more inquiry at Chicago; firmer at Toledo and Cleveland. In our market trade is fair; there has been a good consumptive demand during the past week and the market is firmer though prices are unchanged; $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring, and from $8.50 to $9 for red winter; top flour, $8.50.

GRAIN—There has been considerable inquiry for Wheat during the past week and the market is firmer and prices have advanced within that time 8 to 10 cts per bushel, as the supply is very small and the arrivals limited. We now quote red winter at $1.85 to $1.90, and some holders refuse to accept less than the even two dollars. The western markets are all up, somewhat particularly Chicago, at which point some of the "shorts" became frightened in consequence of the wet weather, and commenced to go big to cover, or make settlements. Oats, as noted in our last report, are firmer, but prices are irregular, ranging from 40 to 45 cts—white may be quoted at 42 to 43, and mixed at 40 to 41. Corn is quiet and unchanged; 58 on track and 60 free in elevator. Rye is quotable at 80 to 85. There are no quotations for Barley as yet.

GROCERIES—Both Sugars and Coffees are reported firmer, but there is no change whatever in prices; trade remains fair for the season.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 14; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¾; Knights C yellow, 10¾.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23¾, good, 22¼; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 58; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 9.

HAY—Baled is reported firm at the recent advance; $30 to $35, according to quality and condition, and the receipts continue light.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

POTATOES—In full supply, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained; $2.25 to $2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Hams, 13½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10½c; Breakfast Bacon, 13½c; Rib Sides, 8¾; Clear Rib Sides, 9; Clear Sides, 9¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $18.50@19.00.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and selling readily at 35 to 65 for young, and 75 to 85 for old.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@3¾cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 in a jobbing way.

SHEETINGS—Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4, 14 cts; Nonatook, 13½; Pittsburgh Family, 13; Juniata Falls, 12½; Cross Keys, Khaki fine, 36 cts; do colored, do, 13; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 37 cts.

TALLOW—Is steady at 8 to 8½ cents.

WALNUTS—Offering light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged; 85@95 cts, in a jobbing way.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of stock for the week, as well as those of the one preceding.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	440 cars.	426 cars.
Hogs	156 "	116 "
Sheep	80 "	74 "
Horses	40 "	12 "
Mules	2 "	"
Total	688	628

CATTLE.

The market opened strong and ruled active all week; and while the offerings were liberal, the demand kept up to the supply, and almost everything sold on arrival, and that, too, at an advance of at least 25 cts per cwt; the quality was about like what it has been for some weeks past, the majority consisting of fair to good common and medium grades. There was an unusually large attendance of buyers; there were quite a number of country dealers on hand from the eastern part of the State, while the Philadelphia delegation, if we are not mistaken, was the largest of the season, and New York, from which place there have been no buyers scarcely for some weeks, was represented by Wm. Kelly, who bought pretty freely, and he is still here for that purpose; with this large number of buyers, the demand, of course, was fairly increased, and therefore, notwithstanding there was, as already stated, an average supply, an advance was established on all the various grades of about ¼ of a cent per pound. There were several droves of prime to extra Southern Ohio steers on sale, and they changed hands at from 6.50 to 6.90, and we did hear that there was one sale at even seven cents; but we could not learn the name of the parties who were running our corner, and it was shrewdly suspected that they came to arrange for unloading, unless sufficient *endorsements* were offered them to keep it at home. The situation is really a critical one, as the Cincinnati corner ends with this month, while the Chicago corner extends into August. Hence there will be no (speculative) use for pork in Cincinnati at the very time that the chief interest here will want it the most. But this fact did not prevent a further advance of 25a50c per brl in pork to-day, though there were parties wicked enough to say that the bidding was all done by agents of the longs."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
198	14,750	5 40	6,060 6 00
17	21,090	6 75	34 19,910 5 35
18	18,840	5 50	17 19,080 5 40
36	39,580	6 00	17 21,140 6 20
Smith, Watson & B., sold:			
16	16,140	5 62	17 21,020 6 15
31	43,140	6 00	17 18,360 6 15
Ulery & Hamilton sold:			
2 oxen 3,470		6 00	2 oxen 2,610 5 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold,			
14	14,040	5 50	58,420 5 75
34	37,050	5 75	19 56,750 6 15
68	79,020	5 80	16 20,660 6 15
14	16,280	6 00	35 40,460 6 00
18	20,880	6 00	17 19,060 6 10
18	21,400	6 00	2 3,500 6 37
16	16,820	5 50	14 15,200 5 35
Orr, Williams & Co. sold:			
61	82,940	6 05	42 61,130 6 75
30	39,930	6 07	32 40,380 6 50
32	39,110	6 25	39 41,390 6 80
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:			
46	57,120	6 50	18 17,070 7 00

HOGS.

Contrary to all expectation, came in very lightly all week, especially those grades denominated good Yorkers and Baltimore hogs; hence higher prices have been established. It is thought now by some observing and intelligent operators, that present prices will be sustained during the next sixty days, and that dealers and shippers, are safe in operating, taking present quotations as a basis; there are several reasons assigned for this belief, the most prominent of which is, that as a rule, full fatted hogs are generally marketed by the 1st of July, and this year not matured stock is placed on the stubble fields and such oats fields as cannot be gathered by the farmer.

At noon to-day the pens were clear, and the demand unsatisfied; quite a number of car loads would have met with ready sale at quotations; extra selected Philadelphia hogs 5.25 to 5.30; extra light hogs, smooth, 5 to 5.10; yorkers 4.90 to 4.75, though the Yorkmen are not much on the buy, as it seems that the troubles between Cunningham yards and the board of health have not yet been adjusted.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
59	13,950	5 10	59 11,200 4 70
116	25,170	4 75	61 12,800 4 75
Harlewood & B., sold:			
81	22,230	5 15	29 4,000 4 90
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:			
121	31,890	5 25	8 2,300 5 25
6	1,610	5 25	60 14,040 4 50
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:			
73	22,280	5 12	86 23,950 5 30
10	2,120	4 75	90 23,600 5 10
34	7,710	4 75	90 19,400 4 75
64	14,130	4 80	310 94,390 5 05
62	11,160	4 70	85 15,430 4 65

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply during the past week, like the week before, was light and with an increased demand, prices, on all grades, advanced fully half a cent per lb; and we are assured, that at the present time, this kind of stock is higher here relatively than it is in New York, and it is expected, if there should be anything like an average supply next week, that there will certainly be a re-action—that the half cent advance this week will be lost, excepting, perhaps, the best grades, which are scarce and wanted. Quotations to-day, may be fairly given as follows: Fairish, 75 to 80 lbs (*Size wood*) 5.25 to 5.60; good, 80 to 85 lbs, 5.70a5.75; prime to extra 90 a100 lbs, 6a6.25; coarse wool and Indianas, as to quality and fat 80 to 90 lbs, 5 to 5¼; best 100 lbs, 6c. Lambs also firmer and higher; good 45 to 50 lbs, 6 cts; prime 55 to 60 lbs, 7a8¼cts —one bunch of fancy, from Kentucky, brought 10, but this was an price outside, and is no criterion of the market.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
198	14,750	4 90	168 lambs per hd $2.00
97	9,340	5 80	20 " " 3.00
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:			
225	16,290	5 55	138 " 11,190 5 60
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:			
186	14,280	5 60	103 " 8,040 5 25
309	26,770	6 10	1,07 " 9,120 5 62
Smith, Watson & B. sold:			
198	14,920	4 80	57 lambs 2,910 6 50
Ulery & Hamilton sold:			
225	lmb 12,190	5 50	156 " 11,350 5 12
59	4,180	5 62	383 " 31,750 5 65
228	17,720	5 62	210 " 15,880 5 15
Holmes, L. & Co., sold:			
220	18,290	5 80	96 " 8,030 6 00
116	8,870	5 60	210 " 20,800 6 10
217	18,790	5 85	225 " 18,430 5 85
169	14,880	5 25	29 per head 83 00

H. Erisman bought:

187	17,940	75	202	26,530	6 15
241	18,360	5 00	87	8,120	6 00
170	9,040	5 50	190	18,120	6 00
666	55,940	5 62	229	18,200	5 87
210	19,800	6 10	225	18,430	5 87
217	18,790	5 87	399	35,770	6 10
25	1,980	4 75	29	1,680	5 00
140	lmbs 7,330	6 00	105	lmbs 4,860	3 25
99	" 4,590	6 25	57	" 2,910	6 50
59	" 3,440	8 00	23	" 1,550	8 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

Crude market continues weak, but prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change; $1 60 per bbl at Parker, equivalent to about 9¾ cts per gallon here;—as compared with the early part of the week, prices are off 15 to 20 cts per bbl. Refined is dull and lower; July sold at 21¾; August 1st half, 22; last half, 22¾; September, nominal at 22¾; dines, August to October, 22¾, bid. The receipts of crude have been unusually large during the week, while the shipments of refined seem to be falling off slightly.

Barrels continue dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change; city make were offered to-day at $1 73 with $1 75 bid; country nominal at $1 70. Gibson, of Aurora, was here a few days ago, but we understand that he refused to contract at present prices.

Receipts, crude, this week	36,286 bbls
" " last week	27,570 "
" " January 1st to date	640,672 "
" " same time, 1871	627,302 "
Exports, refined, this week	17,366 "
" " last week	16,168 "
" " January 1st to date	400,859 "
" " same time in 1871	367,890 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 468 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 49 G. W. White, Harrisburg, Pa.
Standard Oil Works, 874 bbls to Wardon, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref'g Co., 514 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co., 250 bbls Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser & Co., 506 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 2811

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Model O W, acct. Fisher Bros	140		
Fairview O, W, Dr. A. Kertz	240		
Sterling O W, acct	930		
Sunbeam O W, acct, W. Stewart	234		
Radiant O W, acct, P. Hutchinson	464		
Lilly O W, acct. J Bushnell	474		
Crystal O W, acct	174		
Brilliant O W, acct, Jos. Bushnell	168		
Excelsior O W, acct, Fisher Bro	160		
Commercial O W, acct, P. Hutchinson	918		
Standard O W, acct, Fisher Bro	450		
Radiant O W, acct, Duncan & Y	144		
Tarentum O W, acct	148		
J. McDowell, Freedom	160		
Total	5094		

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK—The *Shipping List* of the 27th says:

The market for Scotch Pig, from a state of excessive dullness some two weeks ago, has risen to one of unusual excitement, for about 10 days past, cable advices received every few days have quoted the market on the other side to higher prices than have been known for the past fifty years, yet the upward turn there does not seem to have reached its highest point, as later advices since our last have quoted further advances, together amounting to about 7s above our last quotations. The stock there has also reached the lowest point that has been known for several months past, being inside of 200,000 tons, the bulk of exports having been made to France, Germany and Holland. Importers are indifferent about realizing, unless at a price equivalent to the advance abroad, which is about $5 above the latest figures realized here, while consumers are almost out of the market, only buying as their utmost necessities compel, and then only in small lots. We annex a statement of prices of the several brands as per advices received July 25th, compared with those at the advance as noticed in our past issues:

	July 25, '72.	July 26, '72.
Gartsherrie	69s.—d.	70s.—d.
Coltness	69s.—d.	70s.—d.
Summerville	67s. 6d.	70s.—d.
Langloan	64s. 6d.	70s.—d.
Carnbroe	63s. 6d.	70s.—d.
Glengarnock	64s. 6d.	70s.—d.
Eglinton	60s. 6d.	74s.—d.

It will be seen by the above, that the several brands have advanced nearly 10 per cent. during the last year, with a still further probable improvement likely to take place. We note sales of 5500@400 tons Eglinton at $60@61, but now held $63 @ $64, and 1000 do Coltness, previous to our last, $65.50. We quote Glengarnock $64 @ $65, Gartsherrie $55 @ $66, and Coltness $57 @ $60, with sales of 100 tons Glengarnock at $54 @ 45 days, and 200 do Langloan $55, but these quotations are nearly nominal. No. 1 American still continues very firm and exceedingly scarce, with a good inquiry. The hot weather and many other reasons have curtailed the supply, and it would be impossible to obtain any large quantity; we quote it $53 @ $55, but this quotation is almost nominal in the absence of supplies. No. 2 Mill is more plenty, but there is no excess on the market. The same may also be said of Gray Forge; we quote the former $50 @ 52, and the latter $49 @ $50.

Pig Iron—Firm in sales to dait. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $22. No. 2 at $56; Grey Forge at $47; Scotch pig at 47@48, and mottled at $42@43 per ton. Old rails sold for shipment at $51 per ton, and nails at $5.75 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK—The *Commercial* under date of 27th says:

There continues a fair inquiry for all kinds of Foreign, but principally for the finer grades. Manufacturers have shown more disposition to buy, and considerable transactions are reported to have taken place in Cape, principally to nearly 16,000 bales. The continued strong feeling in the London market caused holders to be a trifle firmer in their views, and, though prices are without quotable change, a more satisfactory business is looked for after the new tariff takes effect on August 1. Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins are quiet and we have heard of no sales. In domestic there is no change whatever to note; stocks continue light, and the views of farmers throughout the West continue as high as ever in most cases they refuse to sell at less than 65@70 cts. California has been in moderate inquiry and sales have been made of 500 bales Fall clip on terms we did not learn. Texas and Georgia are now in fair stock, but, since our last, have had no sales. The sales are 40,000 lbs Cape at 30@45 cents; 6 bales super, 75; 5,000 lbs new Western Fleece, 65; 4,000 lbs unwashed, do 52; 10 bales scoured $1.05; 1,000 lbs do, 86; 5c; 45,000 old State and Pennsylvania, 65; 20 bags fully washed, 68; 80 do, Pulled Lambs', 50; do super, and 1@2,000 Georgia, on private terms.

BOSTON—The *Shipping List* of the 24 inst., says: The demand is good and the market maintains the improved tone noticed at the close of last week. There is no improvement in prices to notice, and we do not look for any material change for some months to come, but the feeling is firm particularly for all desirable foreign Wool, and buyers are operating with more confidence than for some time past. Australia, New Zealand and Port Phillip is selling at 45@60 cents for scoured and choice lots; and Cape of Good Hope, 38@40. Fleeces range from 60@70 cents, including Vermont, Western, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, medium X and XX ranging from 68@70, combing 78@80 for unwashed, and 55@60 for unwashed; and super and X pulled 53@72.

PHILADELPHIA—The *North American* of the 27th says: There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70@72c; X do, 68@70c; medium and course do, 72@73c; combing and delaine do 73@75c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleece, X and XX washed fleece, 67@70c; medium and course do, 70@74c; combing and delaine do, 82c; fine unwashed, 47 @50c; medium and course unwashed, 52@60c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 75@77c; fair tub, 74@75c; inferior tub, 65@70c; No. 1 city pulled, 65@70; merino city pulled, 62½@67c; country pulling, 60@65c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 27.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅝@92¾; 5-20's '62, 91¾; '65, 92⅛; '67, 91⅝; 10-40's, 87⅛. Petroleum 16½d.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—5-20's '62, 96.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans, 10¾@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; Bombay shipments since last report 8,000. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Lard 37s 6d. Petroleum spirits 15d@1s. Turpentine 37@38s.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling upland 22¾c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5.30@5.75; sales 10 choice $6.40@7.30; St. Louis, $7.10@10.75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet; $1.60. Whisky quiet; 94c. Wheat higher; No. 1 Milwaukee afloat $1.50. No. 2 Milwaukee and Northwest spring $1.50. Rye higher; fair export demand; western afloat 72c; to arrive 73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active and firmer; steamer western mixed 49@49½c; sail do 62@62½c; yellow 63@63½c. Oats more active and firmer; western 43¼c; Ohio 44¼@48c. Hay steady; shipping $1.00@1.05. Hops firm. Leather quiet; unchanged. Wool steady; domestic fleece 65c; unwashed 52c. Coffee firm; Rio 18½ @19¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼@ 8¾c; Cuba 8¼@8¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8¼@9c. Petroleum crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Pork steady; mess $18.70@18.75. Breadstuffs unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10¾@11c; shoulders 8¼@8¾c; middles firm; long clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard lower; No. 1 prime steam new 8⅝@8¾c; old 9@9¼c; Kettle 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@11c. Cheese firm at 11@12c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firm and more active at 33¾@35½c. Pig iron active; Scotch 3.50@; Russia sheet 18c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour in better demand; good to choice spring extras $6.25@7.00; Minnesota good to choice $7.00@7.50; supers $5.75@ 6.00. Wheat irregular, closing quiet at $1.20@ 1.23¾ seller August; $1.21 seller September; $1.29 cash. Corn a shade easier at 42¾c seller August; 43¾c seller September. Rye firmer at 59¾c cash; 56c bid seller August; 57c seller September. Barley dull; 56¾c bid seller September. Pork unsettled and lower; sales at $14 cash, closing nominally at $14.50. Lard quiet; summer held at 8c. Meats stronger; sales of ribs at 7¾@7¾c; 100,000 shoulders at 6¾c. Whisky quiet; sales at 90c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; old $7.70@8. Wheat in good demand at full prices; scarce; old, $1.60@1.65; new $1.50@1.55. Corn dull and a shade lower at 47@48c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 70@72c. Oats steady at 34@36c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries steady and in fair demand. Oils unchanged. Butter in demand at good prices for choice. Pork steady and in moderate demand; city and regular $13.00@ 14. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats demand fair; 8¼c. Bacon steady at 9¼@9¾c for 8¾c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4.60@5. Whisky demand good at full prices.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton sales 50; nominally good ordinary 19c; low ordinary 18c; middlings 22c; receipts 8; exports New York 258; stock 8,555.

MOBILE, July 27.—Cotton dull and nothing doing no price given; net receipts 1; stock 1,077.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton nominal; net receipts 3; exports coastwise 9; stock 514.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½c; net receipts 328; sales 100; stock 6,266.

SAVANNAH, July 27.—Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings 21c; net receipts 23; sales 0; stock 605.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The cattle market was quiet under the light receipts, but prices for good grades are firm, with sales of choice and extra steers at $6.15@6.50; fair 10 cwt steers $5.50; good 11¾ cwt $5.80; receipts 399. Hogs active and higher; receipts only 4,334—all sold early at an advance of ten cents on yesterday's figures; Yorkers sold at $4.40@ 65 heavy Boston and Philadelphia hogs $4.30@4.55—outside figure for extra.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; advanced 2@3c; No 1 white Michigan old $1.80; No 2 red $1.50@1.52. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 48½c; no grade 44¾c. Oats in shade better; No 1 34c; No 2 30½; white 32½c. Pork and Lard dull.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat: demand light, but holders firm; No. 1 nominal $1.30@$; No. 2 nominal; No. 2 spring at $1.25. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 42¾c. Rye in active demand and advanced; No. 2 56c. Barley in fair demand and firm; fall No. 2 57c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour more active and firm. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed western 60@61c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions very strong. Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon firm and active. Shoulders 7¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour active, firm and unchanged. Nothing done in wheat; No. 2 winter offered at $1.35 without buyers. Corn steady; high mixed 50c; low mixed 49c. Oats steady; 32c. Petroleum refined very firm; 20½c for lots; 21¾@22c for trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, July 26.—20 sks oats, Alvator; 1 box eigars, D Einstine & Co; lot pig lead, Wells Brothers; 1 box eigars, Kahn & Edmondson & Son; 45 upright slats, Central Park; 15 bdls g hides, G Kaun; 5 rolls leater, W Flaccus & Son; 1 crate, 1 sack rags, McCullough S & Co; 17 cars coal, Coleman & Co; 48 do, S M Kier; 28 do, Armstrong D & Co; 3 carsti stone, Shoenberger B & Co; 6 do do, Isabella Furnace; 1 car ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY July 27.—3 tubs butter, 1 keg lard, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box 24 lbs pig lead, 1 box 24 lbs Buffum & Co; 26 50 lbs weights, Lander & Mc; 10 bdls s skin, 5 bbls grease, 1 sack tails, 7 rolls leather, Wm Flaccus & Son; 2 rolls 1 pipe, 1 box do do, 1 pkg gas pipe, Tate B & T; 5 pkgs cigars, Wormser & J; 25 bbls whisky, J K Lamb & Co; 5 bbls sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 240 sks malt, E Houck; 300 sks oats, Dorrington Bros; 82 bbls eggs, Head & C;

HOME NEWS.

Held for Postage.—July 29, 1872.—Thos. Collin & Co., Birmingham, Pa. 3c; Dungan Chas B. Philad'a., Pa. 3c; Megargee S. J. Philadelphia, Pa. 3c; McBride, Geo. A, Fayette, Pa. 3c;

Killed on the Railroad.

Saturday morning a freight brakesman named Bishop fell off his car near Conemaugh Pennsylvania Railroad and was run over and was instantly killed,—his head being cut entirely off by the wheels. He resided at Gouldtzin.

Saturday's Horse Race.

The horse race at McKee's Rock Driving Park on Saturday, resulted in the success of "Harry," the horse from Oil City. There were three entries, "Harry" "Cold Water Billy" and "Dan Voriees." The time was 2:39½, 2:25, 2:29. There was a falling off in the attendance from that of the previous day, and not much interest seemed to be taken in the race.

Floating in the River.

Saturday the body of a female child, evidently but a few weeks old, was found floating in the Allegheny river near the Hand street bridge. Coroner West held an inquest, and Dr. Donnelly gave it as his opinion that the child had died from natural causes. It had evidently been in the water only a few hours. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. There is no clue to the identity of the child.

Fingers Torn Off.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Alexander McDaniels, employed at the Dry Dock, foot of Mulberry alley, Allegheny, met with a painful accident. He was working about some of the hoisting apparatus, when his left hand was caught among the wheels, and before he could extricate it, three of the fingers were torn off. He received surgical attention, and although experiencing great pain, apprehends no serious consequences.

Those Incendiary Fires.

Our readers will remember that considerable excitement was created a few days ago by the attempts of some incendiary, on three different occasions, to set fire to the sheds connected with the stock yards at East Liberty. Fire Marshal Butler paid careful attention to the matter, and on Saturday afternoon arrested Wm. Fulton on a charge of incendiarism. The accused denied all knowledge of the matter, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing to-day.

A Painful Separation.

Two drivers and a conductor on the Troy Hill Passenger Railway boarded at the Park Exchange on Ohio street, but there was a separation on Saturday night. There is one less driver now. The separation occurred at night, and in the morning the driver who remained found himself minus $7 and the conductor mourned the loss of $13 and a silver watch. There is a vacancy on the road now, Cornelius McGovern, the absentee, having failed to report Saturday morning.

The Late Freshet.

A farmer writing from Marshall township, this county, under date of the 24th inst., says that they experienced the heaviest rain there on Sunday, July 21st, that was ever known by the oldest residents. Four inches fell in twenty minutes six feet. The damage done will amount to hundreds of dollars. Stacks of hay, grain of all kinds, and acres of corn and potatoes, were washed away. The escape of persons who were returning from church was miraculous, as the flood overtook them, and horses and wagons were to be seen swimming in the water, but, strange to say, but one of the occupants were were drowned.

Struck by a Chair.

A boy named Alexander Long was painfully injured at the Academy of Music, saturday night. He was sitting in the parquette, when a chair came down from the third tier and struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. John Anderson, a boy sitting in the upper tier, was arrested for throwing the chair, but denied the charge. He said he was sitting in the tier when the chair came from above, he looked out and glanced off to the parquette. He was held, however, for a hearing to-day. Long is about thirteen years of age. He suffered considerably from the wound, but no serious consequences are now apprehended.

Sanitary.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Health, held Saturday afternoon, Mr. John B. Bell, a property owner on the corner of Liberty and Forey streets, who had been sued for nulsance, endeavored to have the matter amicably arranged. Messrs. House and Gray were appointed a committee to report on the matter. A proposition was received from a couple of gentlemen to remove all dead animals and garbage from the streets. It was referred to the Sanitary Committee. Instructions were given to the Sanitary Committee to examine all sites that had been offered for a city hospital, as well as other eligible places in the city.

Deaths in Allegheny.

Following is the monthly report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending July 27th: Number of deaths, 29; white persons, 28; colored, 1; males, 13; females, 16. The diseases were: Convulsion, 1; tabes mesentirica, 1; typhoid fever, 2; cholera infantum, 9; cholera morbus, 2; dysentery, 3; asthma, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; heart disease, 1; premature birth, 2; marasmus, 1; hemplegia, 1; dropsy, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; teething, 1; found dead, 1; total 29.

Of these there were: under 1 year of age, 12; 1 to 2 years, 7; 5 to 15 years, 2; 15 to 20 years, 1; 20 to 30 years, 2; 30 to 40 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 2; 70 to 80 years, 1.

Burglar Frightened Off.

Sunday morning, about half-past five o'clock, the matutinal dreams of a young son of Mr. Robert Hay, residing at 130 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, were disturbed by the entrance of some person into his bedroom. Young Hay supposing the intruder to be his father, called out, asking him what was wanted. The only response he heard was the noise of some one beating a hasty retreat. The young gentleman quickly proceeded to investigate, but could not get within sight of his visitor. He did get sight, however, of a lot of booty which the skedaddler left trailing along the pathway of his retreat. These were principally jewelry, which had been taken out of the bureau drawer. A full investigation revealed the fact that the chap had only secured as a trophy of his visit, $14 in cash.

Apportionment.

The matter of Apportionment will be finally acted upon in Councils to-day. It is probable the Councils will endorse the ordinance to be presented by the general committee appointed to consider the matter. A strong feeling at first was manifested, looking toward some changes in the lines for the south Side districts, but this opposition was weakened when it was ascertained that if any changes were made, a new assessment of the entire city would be required.

The Southside committee held a meeting on Saturday night, when the matter was discussed at length. It was finally decided to ask for no change, but to recommend the adoption of the ordinance as prepared by the committee. If the Councils act according to this recommendation, the apportionment and representation will be as the figures were given in the GAZETTE a few days ago.

He, for Europe:

Mr. Max. Shamberg, the popular and well known ship agent, and as genial and clever a gentleman as lives in our midst, proposes taking his departure for Europe on board the good and staunch ship Adriatic, which leaves the port of New York on the 10th of next month. This vessel is one of the very finest of the White Star line of steamers, being large, commodious and well appointed. In order to secure company for himself and to make his trip pleasant, Mr. Shamberg has engaged some eighteen berths on board the steamer which he proposes to sell. To any Pittsburgh friends who shall join him in the excedition, or at least across the waters. This is a very rare opportunity for visiting the old country at a most reasonable price. Shamberg never does things by the half but by the whole, and we can imagine no better companion than he will prove to be on such a trip. For full terms and particulars inquire at his well established agency, No. 163, Smithfield street.

FATAL FALL.

A Slate-Roofer Slips from a Housetop and Receives Fatal Injuries.

Saturday afternoon a man named Fitzgerald, employed as a slate-roofer, met with death in Allegheny. He was engaged at roofing a new two story house at Wood's Run, and was on the roof near the comb when, by some misstep, he missed his footing and fell, sliding down he was unable to catch himself, and went over. He alighted on the ground on his feet, but by the shock both legs were broken, and he was injured internally. He was taken into a house near by and received medical attention, but never rallied, and in a short time breathed his last.

Alderman Kerr held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The remains were then removed to the late residence at the deceased on Wylie avenue.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

A Man's Head Cut Off—The Victim Lying Asleep on the Track—A Terrible Death.

Yesterday morning between eight and nine o'clock, a most terribly shocking railroad horror was developed at Edgewater, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a few miles from the city. The engineer of the morning express, as he winded the curve near Edgewater, thought he observed something lying ahead of him on the track, but could not check up until the train had passed over the place. Upon going back, after the train was stopped, the employes discovered the headless trunk of a man horribly mutilated, lying at one side of the track. The head had been severed by the car wheels, and rolled over until it fell at the feet. From the appearance of the body the men thought it must have been passed over by several trains before it was discovered.

The remains were put into a box and brought into this city, where Coroner West held an inquest. The victim was discovered to be William Metzgar, who resided in this city. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children. The remains were hardly recognizable, so complete had been the work of the wheels. The jury returned a verdict exculpating the train men from all blame and in accordance with the facts.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Interesting to Witnesses—The Stacks Case Revived—The Law Relating to Witnesses—A Few Important Points for all Citizens—The Nature of Phillips Offence—The Decision of the Court.

The Stacks murder case which attracted so much attention a few weeks ago, was in a measure revived on Saturday by the action of the Court in reference to the recusant witness, J. K. Phillips, who it will be remembered was absent during the trial when he was needed. For this offence he was brought before the Court for contempt, and Judge Sterrett Saturday morning delivered the opinion of the Court in the matter. The document is unusually interesting to all citizens, by reason of its clear statement of the duties required by witnesses, and for that reason, as well as because of the importance of the case as a case involving interests of the highest importance to the people, we have seen fit to publish it in full. It will repay careful perusal.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c., of Allegheny county, No. —, June Sessions, 1872. Commonwealth vs. Joseph K. Phillips, attachment for Contempt of Court in disobeying subpœna, etc.

The defendant was subpœnaed to attend before the Grand Jury at the present sessions as a witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Bender et al., charged with the murder of Officer Stacks, of the Mayor's police. In obedience to this subpœna he appeared, was examined and a true bill was found. He was also subpœnaed as a witness for the Commonwealth on the trial of the case in Court, which had been fixed for Wednesday, the 5th day of June. He attended Court on that day, and was informed that the case would be called as soon as the one then on trial was concluded. It, however, occupied the entire day, and the next morning the homicide case was called, and after the defendants were arraigned, and their plea entered, the trial was postponed until the following Monday, at which time witnesses were notified to be present.

After he was subpœnaed he went upon the ground where the homicide was committed, in company with Mr. Swoope, counsel for the Commonwealth, and others, pointed out the place where he stood, and where the parties to the encounter were, explained what he saw and heard, and assisted in measuring the distances. At this time he was fully apprised of the importance of his testimony.

On the morning appointed for the trial of the case, it was taken up, and after some, if not all the jurors, had been empaneled, it was, for the first time, discovered that the defendant (the witness) was absent and upon further inquiry it was ascertained that he had left the county and gone to Philadelphia. On application to the Court, and proof of the service of the subpœna, etc., an attachment was issued, and every effort made to ascertain his whereabouts and secure his attendance, if possible, without success. The trial proceeded and was concluded without his testimony. He then returned and on the following day was attached and brought into court.

PHILLIPS' EXPLANATION OF HIS ABSENCE.

In his answer, under oath, before the Court, he admits the service of the subpœna; says he left Court on Wednesday afternoon before the case was called, and took the cars for the East for the purpose of going to Philadelphia; that he was employed to induce him to leave or keep him away, and alleges that he left of his own accord, and in pursuance of a previous intention, and not with the intention to defeat the ends of his intended departure. On the contrary, he spoke of it to his friends and acquaintances, and informed them when and where he was going, and that he did not think his testimony would be of much importance to either side.

This is about the substance of his answer to the charge of contempt, and it amounts to this: That he contemplated a pleasure excursion east, and after being duly subpœned as a witness in a case involving interests of the highest importance to the people, he did not think it necessary fully apprised of the importance attached to his testimony by the Commonwealth's counsel, and while actually waiting for the case to be called, he made no inquiry of the court without, took the cars for Philadelphia, and remained away until the trial was over; and withal, he appears to think that in this he was not doing anything out of the way.

A WITNESS' DUTY.

If such things can be done with impunity, if persons who have been duly subpœnaed to attend Court, can come and go at his own convenience or pleasure, or determine for themselves whether their testimony is of any importance or not, the mandate of a subpœna is of much less importance than has been generally supposed. But fortunately for the administration of justice in the end in the case, and never will be in any well ordered government. Every private citizen is under obligation to the government under which he lives, and when called upon to aid in sustaining its authority or in enforcing its laws, it is his duty to obey the call. And when its conflicts with his private pursuits or convenience, he may justly be said to yield for the sake of the common good. Indeed it is oftentimes his duty to aid those in authority without waiting to be called on. If he is in possession of knowledge that would aid in the discovery and apprehension of flagrant public offenders, he should communicate it, and to that extent aid the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, rather than shield the guilty by his silence.

PHILLIPS' GREAT IMPORTANCE AS A WITNESS.

The case out of which this prosecution has arisen, affords a striking illustration of the difficulty under which the officers of the law too frequently labor in endeavoring to discover crime and bring its perpetrators to trial. The deceased, Officer Stacks, a citizen after parting with one of his fellow officers, was found on one of the most public thoroughfares of the city, in a dying condition, with such marks of violence on his person as to leave no doubt that he had received a murderous blow at the hands of someone, and efforts were at once made by the Mayor and his officers to obtain information that would shed light on the mysterious affair. It was known that a saloon within a few feet of where the deceased fell was open and a number of persons in at the time. Some of whom likely knew something about the transaction but an ominous silence was maintained. After considerable difficulty the names of some of those present in the saloon were ascertained and prosecution instituted against those who were supposed to be implicated. After the Commonwealth, on the trial, had offered all the testimony that appeared to be within reach, the names of three other respectable gentlemen who were in the saloon at the time in question, were ascertained during the recess of the Court, and they were undoubtedly sent for and brought into Court.

PASSING STRANGE THAT ANY ONE

In possession of knowledge that would in any degree tend to throw light on such a transaction should remain silent when it must have been known to every one that the officers were using every exertion to obtain information that would lead to the discovery of the truth. When the community is shocked by the commission of such a fearful crime, every one who knows anything about it or any of its attendant circumstances should, from a sense of public duty, make it known. Whether he remains silent for the fear that he may be subjected to some inconvenience by being called to testify, or from a sense of indifference, or from whatever cause, he is not acting the part of a good citizen in doing so. It is the duty of every one in such cases to aid the officers of the law in their efforts to discover the crime and bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. If the contrary course is pursued suspicion may fasten upon the innocent. But this is rather aside from the question we are considering, as well as the obligation of one legally subpœnaed as a witness.

A FALSE SENTIMENT REBUKED.

There has been a growing disposition on the part of many to treat subpœnas and other processes of court as matters unworthy their consideration, and entirely beneath their notice; in other words, with contempt. They seem to forget that a necessary part of the body politic they are under obligation to the Government which protects them in their persons and in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and appear to regard all such demands upon their time and services as impertinent interferences with their private pursuits. This is a mistake, and it is time that the unhealthy sentiment be corrected, and every one know and feel that it is a high privilege and duty to respond promptly to all such calls. It requires no argument to show the great wrongs that may be done to the public at large or to the private citizen by the non-attendance of witnesses to attend and testify when legally called on. Suppose a person placed on trial for a capital offence and the witnesses by whom he can satisfactorily establish his innocence are subpœnaed, and one of them, who alone is in possession of important knowledge bearing upon the issue, absents himself, and the defense is obliged to close without his testimony. The result may be most disastrous to the accused. It may be that the testimony of which he is thus unjustly deprived is the turning point of the case. If it was before the Court and jury the result would be different—instead of conviction a clear acquittal would be announced.

THE CASE PLAIN, WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

But it is too plain to require either argument or illustration. Without testimony Courts of Justice could have no existence, and without the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses to give testimony they would be powerless. Accordingly the power to punish for contempt of the court itself, or out of process, has always been recognized. The process of attachment is necessarily a summary one, as witnesses after having already intimated, has without a competent authority to secure their administration from disobedience and contempt, would be vain and nugatory.

At the common law the penalty is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. In this State the act of June, 1836, places some restriction on the common law power. It provides that the power of the several courts to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of court shall be restricted to the following cases, to wit:

"First.—To the official misconduct of the officers of such court respectively.

"Second.—To the misbehaviour or neglect by officers, parties, jurors, or witnesses, of or to the lawful process of the court.

Third.—To the misbehaviour of any person in the presence of the court, thereby obstructing the administration of justice."

"The punishment and imprisonment for contempt as aforesaid, shall exist only to such contempts as shall be committed in open court, and all other contempts shall be punished by fine only."

THE LETTER OF THE LAW.

"If any person who shall have been required, by virtue of any writ of *subpœna* or other legal process, to attend and testify in any prosecution for forgery, perjury or felony, before any Criminal Court, Judge, Justice or other Judicial tribunal, in this Commonwealth, or who may have been recognized or held to bail to attend as a witness on behalf of the Commonwealth or defendant before any Court having jurisdiction, to testify in any prosecution as aforesaid, shall unlawfully and wilfully from this Commonwealth or from the jurisdiction of such Court, and with intent to defeat the ends of public justice, shall abscond, elope or conceal himself, and refuse to appear by said subpœna or other legal processes, recognizance of bail, (such person), shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereby convicted, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $2,000, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court." L. 1870, page 34.

THE "MOTION TO QUASH"

After the defendant's case had been heard, and when the Court was about to dispose of it, his counsel moved to quash the proceedings for want of jurisdiction on the ground that since the act of 1870, the proceeding must be by individual and not in the form of summary conviction; and in support of this view he refers to the 53d section of the Penal Code, which declares that "in all cases where a remedy is provided or a duty enjoined, or anything directed to be done by any act or acts of Assembly, the directions of said acts shall be strictly pursued, and no penalty shall be inflicted or anything done agreeably to the provisions of the common law in such cases, further than shall be necessary for such act or acts into effect."

The reasons assigned in support of the motion to quash, are grounded on the assumption that the defendant is within the provisions of section of the Act of 1870, a position which he would doubtless be less willing to assume if he were on trial on an indictment under the act.

The act appears to have been passed to meet cases that were unprovided for, viz: Where witnesses wilfully and unlawfully leave the State—go beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and with intent to defeat the ends of public justice, abscond, elope, or conceal themselves, &c. In such cases the act provides a remedy that did not previously exist. The writ of attachment is not available beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, while, under the act, such offenders as are therein described may be proceeded against by indictment, followed and arrested in any of the Sister States, and brought back on a requisition in the same manner as any other fugitive from justice.

It will be observed that the

ESSENCE OF THE MISDEMEANOR

punishable by the act consists in unlawfully going beyond the jurisdiction of the court, &c., *with intent to defeat the ends of public justice.* This intent may of course, like all other criminal intents, be inferred from the circumstances, but it must be established either by positive or circumstantial evidence. In the case before us it does not by any means clearly appear, and whatever may be the *truth* in regard to it there is nothing in the evidence that would justify a jury in finding that the defendant absented himself with any such interest. It it did the question raised by the motion to quash would be fairly presented, and it might be that in view of the provisions of the 53d section of the code we would feel it our duty to hold the defendant to bail to answer the charge. As it is, however, it is unnecessary to decide that question, for the reason that the evidence does not bring the case fairly within the act. But much might be said in favor of sustaining both proceedings. Bishop, in his treatise on criminal law vol. 2, p. 218 says "there are many acts which are

CONTEMPTS OF COURT,

and at the same time are indictable crimes. "The indictment and the proceeding for contempt are entirely distinct, and neither will be a bar or any impediment to the other." For this he cites Rex vs. Lord Ossulston 2, Strange 1,107, and several other cases. The same author in speaking of the inherent power of courts to punish summarily for contempt, says: "No court of justice could accomplish its existence unless it could in some way preserve order in its presence, its mandates and decrees. Therefore the power to proceed against persons in this way is incident to every judicial tribunal, derived from its very constitution, and it is impossible to run the cars until the defect is remedied.

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S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh,
Sign of Celeste.

BREVITIES.

....Councils meet to-day.

....Typhoid fever on the South Side.

....Pole raising in Ormsby to-night.

....Aquatics are the favorite out door sports now.

....All the Park fountains were playing yesterday.

....Will the Park be broached again in Councils to-day.

....."Camping out" is fashionable among the boys this season.

....Doctors are complaining of dull times for this time of the year.

....The argument for a new trial in the Lynch case will be heard on Tuesday.

....Sunday evening services were resumed in many of the churches last night.

....Peaches and cream are in season, and watermelons are beginning to turn up.

....The deposits of the South Side Savings bank have increased $10,000 since the 1st of July.

....The South Side Apportionment Committee will meet at Justice Salisbury's office to-night.

....The Bank of Pittsburgh has been painted white, which is certainly a great improvement.

....The warm weather seems to have effectually "squelched" base ball enthusiasm in these parts.

....The crowds at the Second avenue Park are on the increase since the advent of the new alligator.

....Mrs. Mary Caldwell, wife of James Caldwell, Penn avenue, and daughter, are summering at Cresson.

....A man from this city, name unknown, arrived in Cleveland yesterday, and committed suicide by hanging.

....Mr. N. Petrie, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., was admitted to practice in the county courts on Saturday.

....Rev. P. S. Davies, formerly of the East Birmingham Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to preach in Pomeroy, O.

....The Pension Department has commenced returning the certificates for the increase of pensions to the pension agent of this city.

....The loss by the fire at Brooks, Ballentine Co.'s refinery will amount to about $3,000—much larger than was at first anticipated.

....There was a marked diminution in the "Park throngs" yesterday—the heat was somewhat abated and life in doors is now endurable.

....The First National Bank needs another coat of white paint. By all means let it be done, as it is a building all our citizens are proud of.

....Peaches have come, but the quality is not yet the best. Those in the market now could be appropriately called friends of the doctors.

....The horse racing fever is not very high among Pittsburgh sports at present—although the face at McKee's Rocks, the other day, was a good one.

....Taxpayers should bear in mind that Thursday next will be the last day they will have to get the usual five per cent. off their city and county taxes.

....A lady was thrown from a buggy in front of the Academy of Music Saturday afternoon, and had one of her limbs fractured. We could not learn her name.

Our streets, thanks to the rain, are in a cleaner condition at present than they have been for some time; but there is still plenty of work for the Street Commissioner.

....There is trouble with the working of the Mount Oliver Incline Plane. The wire cables have stretched, and it is impossible to run the cars until the defect is remedied.

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PRESBYTERIANS YESTERDAY.

A Flutter Among the Church Folk—Special Services in Three of the Churches—A new Pastor Installed—Trial Sermons Preached.

There was something of a flutter in Presbyterian circles yesterday, for in addition to the regular services in the churches, in three of them there were exercises of a specially interesting nature. As a consequence, notwithstanding summer's heat, there were large audiences at their particular sanctuaries, the usual congregations being largely augmented by interested visitors.

The first of the services in our record was that at the

SECOND U. P. CHURCH,

lately presided over by the Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D. Since the death of this highly esteemed pastor the congregation has been without a spiritual leader, and the pulpit has been "supplied" in most instances by those who would be willing to occupy it regularly if properly called. Recently the congregation—with full remembrance of these varied "trial sermons," held a meeting to choose a pastor, but failed to accomplish that purpose, the highest candidate falling short just one vote of the requisite number. A second meeting was held, but no ballot taken, it being agreed to postpone that matter until another probable candidate, the Rev. J. R. Wallace, of Monmouth College, could be heard from. Mr. Wallace, in pursuance of this arrangement, preached in the church morning and afternoon yesterday, and on both occasions drew congregations which filled the house. He is a young gentleman about fifty years of age, stout even to corpulency, dignified in bearing and rather patriarchal in appearance. He is considered one of the best men in the denomination, and his discourses yesterday in no wise detracted from that reputation. The people generally seemed well pleased, but whether this feeling extends deep enough to overthrow all favor toward the other candidates remains to be revealed at the next meeting. It is understood that this meeting will soon be called and the question finally settled.

Another point of attraction yesterday, was the

THIRD U. P. CHURCH.

The congregation here has also been without a pastor since the former incumbent of that office, Rev. Jas. R. Kerr, accepted a charge in Philadelphia. Mr. Kerr was a young man of singular brilliancy as a pulpit orator, and people naturally thought that if was thought his congregation would have great difficulty in selecting a new minister. The congregation, however, seemed to accept the situation philosophically, and their parting with Mr. Kerr set about securing some one to fill his place. Their choice unanimously—or at least with but three or four dessenting votes—was the Rev. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, Ohio. The call was sent to him, but the reverend gentleman has never signified his acceptance, and has not yet left his charge there. He occupied the pulpit, but several times this programme was unavoidably interfered with, until yesterday, when he for the first time appeared as a minister in the church. Many of the congregation had never seen him, and but few had heard him preach—hence it is not to be wondered at that his advent was looked upon with great interest.

Mr. Morehead is a gentleman who seems, as he stands in the pulpit, to be about forty years of age, although he may be younger than that. He has a pleasant, frank, intellectual countenance—bearing the look of one who would say what he thought without much regard to consequences. He is not possessed of great eloquent flowery power, but seems to have a strong reserve of practical thought; his discourse yesterday displayed more solidity than sensation, more breadth of comprehension than brilliancy, and more spirituality than dry doctrinal statement. The hearers seemed to appreciate these points, and we doubt if there are any who voted for his coming who would not do so again with even a heartier enthusiasm.

The Presbytery of which the reverend gentleman is a member will meet to-morrow (Tuesday), when the call given him will be presented and action taken. It is probable within a few weeks the Third Church people will call him their